MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1858. NUMBER 33.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'RY 9.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ Business Notices appearing in the Local Columns will be *charged* 25 cents per line for the first an 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Transient Advertisements must be paid for invariably in advance.

☞ The number of insertions must in advance be specified on the copy when handed in, as no "till forbid" Advertisements will be taken.

☞ Yearly Advertisers will be held strictly to Advertisements pertaining to their business. All other Notices will be charged at the Regular Rates.

☞ Extra displayed Advertisements, and those with large cuts, will be charged by the square for each insertion.

☞ Ordinary Notices of Deaths and Marriages inserted for twenty-five cents. Obituary Notices will be charged by the square.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE PARAGRAPH heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Newspaper and Printing business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* establishment, in all its branches, will be carried on by T. H. JERMAIN and HORACE N. HARRIMAN, under the name and style of JERMAIN and HARRIMAN. The editorial management of the paper will continue in charge of RUFUS KING. All debts due the late firm of KING, JERMAIN & Co., are to be paid to JERMAIN & HARRIMAN, by whom all accounts against the firm of KING, JERMAIN & Co. will be settled.

RUFUS KING,
T. D. JERMAIN,
H. H. BRIGHTMAN.

Milwaukee, January 1st, 1858. 1 Dandiim

☞ Country Merchants visiting our city can find the location of the principal Wholesale Houses and Manufacturing Establishments, by viewing the Business directory column of this paper.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

Railroads.

Lake Shore & Mil. & Mich.	Leave.	Arrive.
Through	9.45 A. M.	6.55 P. M.
Accommodation	4.15 P. M.	11.45 A. M.
Mil. & Wat.	2.15 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
Mad. & Mil.	1.15 P. M.	12.25 P. M.
Mil. & Hor.	1.45P. M.	10.35 P. M.

The News.

The steamship *Arabia* has arrived with later dates from Europe. The news is not important. Money matters were improving; breadstuffs dull and slightly lower; nothing of interest from the Continent, and nothing decisive from India.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the preliminary struggle on Lecompton was renewed, and the Administration beaten in three test votes, but by no small a majority that the final result remains in doubt. Let every Northern man stand fast and firm!

We have some further details of the latest steamboat disaster on the Mississippi, by which some 15 or 20 lives were lost.

Our Legislature did nothing, yesterday, and talk of taking a recess. Better hurry up their business and adjourn *sine die*.

We have a report of fresh troubles in Kansas. No doubt the attempt of BUCHANAN & Co., to carry through the Lecompton Swindle, will rekindle the flame of civil war in that Territory.

No special change in the markets, yesterday. Weather moderate, with a prospect of more snow.

"OFFICIAL" INTELLIGENCE.—Editor CALKINS, of the Madison *Argus*, who is now at Washington, prospecting for a Post-Office, writes as follows, under date of February 1st:

Each day renders more certain the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.—The administration is strong in argument, having undoubtedly the clearly legal right of the case; there is unbounded confidence in the prudence and patriotism of the President, and that his course has not been marked out in any ignorance of facts or want of knowledge as to the condition of Kansas and the country.

Of course, brother CALKINS sees all this through P. O. spectacles. Those not blest with such aids to clear political vision, look at matters in a very different light. Mr. CALKINS adds:

The Wisconsin Post Office cases, including those of Madison, Kenosha and Racine, and I think Fond du Lac, will not be reached for some days yet. So candidates and their friends can wait in pleasant uncertainty the event.

CARL SCHURZ AT MADISON.—All the Madison papers have very complimentary notices of the lecture delivered there on Friday evening last, by CARL SCHURZ of Watertown. We copy two of those notices:

☞ CARL SCHURZ, Esq., delivered a very eloquent, as well as erudite discourse, at the Baptist Church, last evening. We regret that we have not space to give it the notice it deserves. He was complimented with a large audience.—*Madison Democrat.*

☞ The lecture of CARL SCHURZ on last Friday evening was well attended. The subject was ably treated, and eloquently delivered.

The disinterestedness of CARL SCHURZ, as a politician, has gained him as many friends, as his literary excellence has gained him admirers. —*Madison Patriot.*

N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. APPOINTMENTS.—The Rochester, N. Y. *Union*, says some changes have been made recently in the appointments on the Western Division of the New York Central Railroad. The office of Paymaster for the Western Division of the Road, including all the branches west of Rochester, has been assigned to John D. Eliot, of Buffalo, a gentleman justly esteemed by his associates, and one who is admirably qualified for the responsible post he has taken. Mr Eliot was formerly from the east, but has latterly been in the employ of the Central Company at Buffalo, where he will continue to reside and attend to the duties of his new appointment.

CALICO BALL IN NEW YORK.—A grand calico ball, under fashionable management, took place at the Academy of Music, New York, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of certain charitable associations. The *Times* says that not less than ten thousand people visited the scene of the festivities. At 11 o'clock the metamorphoric from calico to silk commenced. Most of the ladies went up stairs and doffed their over-dresse and then reappeared on the floor. Many, however, continued to wear their donation-dresses.

FILIBUSTERS INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of New Orleans have found true bills of indictment against General William Walker, Col. Frank Anderson and others, for violation of the Neutrality laws.

They were held to appear on the 4th Monday in April for trial.

THREE TIMES THREE AND A TIGER.—When the telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing the manly response made by the Republican members to slave-driving insult and ruffianism, was read in the West Market Hall meeting on Saturday night, the whole audience rose to their feet and gave three times three cheers; and, again, another three for the Illinois member "who was conspicious among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows upon the nigger drivers."—*Chicago Tribune.*

STAGE AND HORSES LOST.—We learn from a letter, that a few days ago, as the stage and four horses were crossing a bridge across the Whitewater, about 40 miles above Winona, in Minnesota; they got into the river and were all lost.—*Galena Advertiser Feb. 6.*

Supreme Court.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

State vs. Dudley. Submitted on written argument and printed briefs.

Woodruff vs. Lockerby. Waushara Circuit. Argument completed.

E. A. Calkins and Jas. K. Proudfit vs. State On motion of petitioners, the Respondent ruled to plead in thirty five days.—*Madison Journal.*

ORPHAN FESTIVAL THIS EVENING.—It will be remembered that the festival for the benefit of the German Catholic Orphan Asylum takes place this evening at Young's Hall.

CITY MATTERS.

Cross-Match between Milwaukee and Madison Clubs.

FIRST GAME.

Milwaukee White.	*Madison Black.*
1. P. to K. 4.	1. P. to K. 4.
2. Q. Kt. to B. 3.	2. Q. Kt. to B. 3.
3. K. B. to Q. B. 4.	3. K. B. to Q. B. 4.
4. P. to Q. Kt. 4.	4. P. to Q. 4.
5. K. B. takes Q. P.	5. Q. Kt. takes Q. Kt. P.
6. K. B. to Q. B. 4.	

SECOND GAME.

Madison White.	*Milwaukee Black.*
1. P. to K. 4.	1. P. to Q. B 4
2. K. Kt. to B. 3.	2. Q. Kt. to B. 3.
3. P. to Q. 4.	3. P. takes P.
4. Kt. takes P.	4. P. to K. 3.
5. Q. B. to K. 3.	5. K Kt. to B. 3.
6. K. B. to Q. B.	6. P. to Q. 4.

For the Daily Sentinel.

To the Public.

In the closing paragraph of a communication signed JOHN DOLAN, and published in the *Sentinel* of Thursday, the 4th inst., under the caption of "Ald. Hadley and his Report," it is asserted that I demanded certain compensation of Mr. Dolan, in consideration of certain contracts awarded him. I pronounce the assertion an unqualified falsehood.

The slanderer who originated that article for "John Dolan, Esq.," prepared a falsehood for him, and "John Dolan, Esq.," when he assumed the authorship of that article, fathered for his master what he know to be a lie.

At my request the Report alluded to in Mr. Mr. Dolan's communication appeared in Monday's *Sentinel*, so that if the public take any interest in the matter therein contained, they may know the facts in the case. J. HADLEY.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9th, 1858.

For the Daily Sentinel.

A Card from "Number Six."

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8th, '58.

GEN. KING—*Dear Sir*:—In your valuable Journal of the 3d instant, the attention of the undersigned was called to an article, under the caption of "Disgraceful conduct of Firemen," which, in one humble opinion, reflects undue discredit upon an efficient and ever-willing arm of the Fire Department of this city. The writer of the article stated—"the members of Engine Co. No. 6 (which makes it appear as though the whole Company were in the mass) were the principal actors." This, if so meant, is utterly untrue; for, as the facts are known to us, but two members (and they innocently) were engaged in the affair, and they, for the credit of the company, have since resigned. Again, your informant has elasticized the bounds of truth by stating that "the members were collected at their House that night having a drunken carousal." This is touching us on our "*tender*" rather, and a somewhat serious attack upon those who deserve better treatment from the city press. Be it known to the citizens of Milwaukee and press generally, that *drunken carousals* belong to a lower order than any branch of our noble Fire Department. We may make merry, sometimes, but never, as yet, have overstepped the bounds of propriety. Show us a band of firemen, in any city, who do not enjoy themselves on every fitting occasion. As to hooting, yelling like savages, &c., that is not *our style*.—When called upon, in the way of an alarm of fire, we, as a body, can make our share of the necessary "confusion," to warn those in peril, and raise a goodly crowd to man our drag ropes and fill our breaks, when we're in for conquering the devouring fire. As to acquiring the name of *rowdies*, as the fellow said when obliged to eat raw meat instead of turkey—"it's well enough but we dont hanker arter it"—and what is more, we really do not deserve it. And now, General, as an old fireman, and we are happy to say, formerly and even now, when in need, "one of us," we rely upon you to right our cause, and bring us out as bright as a new firm, steeped to the ears in righteous honor.

Yours truly, A NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night, at about 10 o'clock, a Swiss named Bernard Feryn, fell down the stairs leading to the basement of the Phœnix Building, while in a state of intoxication, striking his head upon the flags at the bottom, and breaking his skull in several places.—He was taken to the Station House, and attended to by Drs. Nauman and Tyrrell, but they gave up all hopes of his recovery. He was still alive last night, but it was thought he could not live until morning. He is a man of about forty-five years of age, and is not known to have any relatives in this country. A pack of cards and some tobacco was all that was upon his person.

WOMAN WHIPPERS.—A fellow named William Foley, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday afternoon and fined $60 for brutally beating his wife and child. He had just served out a term of imprisonment of 60 days, for the same offence, and had not been a half a day out of jail when he commenced his old capers. He beat his child, a little girl, in a brutal manner, and then attacked his wife, who complained at the police station, and had him arrested. He was sent to jail in default of paying the fine.

Another rascal named Thomas Rossman, was sent up for 50 days, also for thrashing his wife.

Patrick Hanley, disorderly, (Gromau) fined $15 and costs.

Wm. Foley, committing assault and battery upon his wife, sent to jail in default of $50 fine.

THE RAILROAD BALL AT FOND DU LAC.—The Railroad boys are making preparations on a grand scale for this festival which takes place Thursday night, at Amory Hall, Fond du Lac. The C. St. P. & F. du L. R. R. very generously furnish free passes over their Road to all who attend. No doubt a large number of gentlemen and ladies will attend from this city. The Hall is large, and will be beautifully decorated for the occasion. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. HENDRICKS or Mr. GRANT, at the General Railroad Office, 152 East Water street.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—There is a rumor about town, that preparations are being made to start a democratic paper here, to oppose the present Administration and sustain Senator Douglas for the Presidency in 1860.

NOTICE.—Tickets to the Railroad Ball at Fond du Lac, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11th, 1858, for sale at No. 166, East Water street, of M. Hendricks, Passenger Agent of C. St. P. & F. du Lac R. R.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mississipp R. R. Company comes off to-day at the Depot in this City. The election of Directors takes place at the same time, and excites unusual interest.—A large attendance of the stockholders is expected.

SNOW STORM.—The clouds gathered yesterday afternoon, and towards dark the snow commenced falling fast. The ground is in first rate condition, and a few inches of snow would make capital sleighing.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—DINNER TO OUR CAPTAINS.—On Thursday last, a very pleasant affair came off at the Hotel Wettstein. It was a dinner given by several of our Insurance Companies to the Capt.'s of our Milwaukee Fleet. The Companies uniting in the entertainment were the Merchants' Mutual, the Commercial, the United States, the Merchants and Traders and the Alliance. About 70 persons, including all our Captains, the officers of the different Insurance Companies and other gentlemen, sat down at 6 o'clock, to an excellent and abundant repast, prepared in Wettstein's best style. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the company parted at a late hour, highly delighted with their evenings entertainment. Our Milwaukee Captains deservedly enjoy the confidence and good opinion of the Insurance Companies, and had fairly earned this testimonial to their skill, integrity and faithful services.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A young man, who was arrested for drunkenness named Geo. Smith, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in the Station House on Sunday night.—He had a strong neck handkerchief which he fastened around his neck, and then getting up on his seat in his cell he tied it to the iron bars on the top, and then let himself swung. Policeman Dodge heard his groans, and coming into his cell found him hanging as we have described, nearly dead. He loosed the handkerchief, and thus saved the unfortunate fellow's life. When he recovered from the effects of the hanging, so that he could talk, he expressed great dissatisfaction at not having been permitted to die.

FEBRUARY TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT.—The February term of the Circuit Court commenced yesterday. The following Grand Jurors were sworn:—J. H. Cordes, Francis Wood, J. R. Trent, Patrick Ballin, J. A. Phelps, Mathias Stein, Marcellus Lee, Thomas Tobin, Peter Houp, Charles Quentin, Charles Forge, William A. Tucker, Edward O'Neil, Andrew Mitchell, Charles Wiesenseck, Conrad Seeman, Samuel Gabrielsen, J. S. Mitchell, and Garret Vliet.

The criminal calender will not be as long as usual this term.

CARNIVAL MASQUERADE TO-NIGHT.—The Second Annual Masquerade of the Milwaukee Carnival Masquerade Society comes off this evening at Albany Hall. The entertainment will no doubt be an amusing one, and there will probably be a large attendance.

RIFLE AND PISTOL GALLERY.—A gallery for Rifle and Pistol practice has been added to the Badger State Bowling Saloon, on Main street.—It is under the superintendence of Harry Colgate, who will be happy to wait on his friends and the public.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, is in town, at the Newhall House.

WONDERFUL!

ACCIDENT, and various applications have lately developed some very wonderful and pleasing results. One gentleman writes from Albany, N. Y., of very astonishing effects in his case, (given up by all the doctors of that earned Capital. Another case just transpiring in Philadelphia, now attracting no little attention together with some others, a statement of which the Dr. is now preparing, will soon turn the tide of inquiry and interest upon my Electric Oil, as was never before directed to a medical discovery. More has already been demonstrated than we dare proclaim; as it would not be half believed. It has afforded immediate relief in many cases of Prolapsus Uteri, and Piles are relieved as if by magic. A gentleman from N. C. came here with his family to have his eyes operated on, having nearly lost them from Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, has been so relieved as to defer the operation in the confident belief that my Oil will restore him. It has afforded most unexpected relief in the breast and side, attended with cough and sore throat, and it at once relieves the worst kind of running sores, felons, and all painful affections; it thoroughly and promptly cures Rheumatism. John Wyeth, Esq., the well known druggist of Harrisburg, writes June 6th, that John Forbes, of that place, who had suffered great pains about his loins and on one side about the hip, after using Dr. Jayne's remedy a week, then had the aid of a physician some time, who bled him, &c., was cured effectually with one bottle of my Oil. We want you to come, let us examine your case; do not be disheartened, we make no false promises; we are a regular physician, and moreover you don't have to pay a long time for medical advice and then be told you cannot be helped. We make no charge for advice, if we cannot cure you we will tell you to. Come, old and young, with your pains, to No. 89 South Eighth street, three doors below Chestnut.

P. S.—The Oil is pleasant and harmless.

☞ Dr. S. Smith, Agent, Bridgewater, Pa.

☞ For sale by Bosworth & Sons, and J. H. Teach Milwaukee; Johnestock & Davis, and Reed & Co., Chicago; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country. feb8&wlw

Marion City Town and Land Company.

A. B. PAUL, one of the proprietors, is now in this city for the purpose of securing machinery for mills, &c. All persons contemplating moving West early in the coming season, are cordially invited to call and examine our plans, maps, &c., at the American House. A good opportunity is also offered to mechanics and tradesmen of all kinds, to secure—"even with limited means"—good homes in one of the richest valleys of the Northwest.

See pamphlet containing sketch, &c., of country adjacent, and plan of the proprietors in building up an important point on the Sioux River, Iowa. We want actual settlers. Call and see us and talk the matter over. dec23Odtf

☞ There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones whose beards are turning grey, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities, we advise each of our readers to use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, which will, in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like the most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully, and pronounce it the only invention which has come to their notice of a cure for grey heads.—We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be a difficult to find a grey head now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are fast beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking of getting a husband by this very means, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails. —*St. Louis Herald.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
feb4-dewdlw-wlt

LEE & KINNAIRD,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS,
M'GREGOR, IOWA.
C. C. LEE, apr22-1y. JNO. S. KINNAIRD.

HENRY WILD & CO.,
LAND AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 328 EAST WATER STREET,
In the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Bridge Brothers,
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, SPECIE & CURRENT MONEY.
☞ Interest allowed on special deposits. Notes, Mortgages, etc., purchased and negotiated. Collections made and promptly remitted. sept4

BROOKS & STEVENSON,
Portrait and Landscape PAINTERS.
STUDIO, CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN STREET, Over Van Cott's. dec14T7d1y

RAMIEN & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
SOLAR LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, TEA TRAYS, &C., &C.
MARKET SQUARE, No. 255,
MILWAUKEE.--WISCONSIN.
N. F. HERZBERG. CHAS. H. RAMIEN.
jel6

D. UPMAN & SON,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
WINONA, MINNESOTA,
DEALERS in Exchange, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, and Land Warrants. Collections made and promptly remitted; loans negotiated on real estate and other securities.
Also several thousand acres of desirable farming lands to great bargains.
D. UPMAN. jy28-651-6m H. B. UPMAN.

COLLINS, SMITH & KEYES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Madison, Wisconsin.
A. L. COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, E. W. KEYES.
aug9

COMMERCIAL.

Milwaukee Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL,
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9, 1-05 P. M.

Received by R. & M. R. R., Feb. 8—34 bbls flour, 3,810 bus wheat, 470 do oats, 8 bbls egg., 9,500 lbs hides, 33,160 lbs pork.

Moderate receipts of Grain yesterday. There is a good demand for milling lots, at our quotations. Pork is in large supply, and in fair request. In other articles, no change. We quote:

WHEAT—50@57 spring, 58@60 good lots of club to mill, 65@70 for the range of winter.

BARLEY AND RYE—Nominal, and no sales.

OATS—For retail 25@26.

CORN—80@85.

HOGS—Good supply and fair demand, at 5,00@5,50, the latter figure for extra heavy.

HIDES—8½@9 for green, 8@9c for dry.

Weather moderately cold and seasonable, with some promise in the skies of more anon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(*Per Arabia.*) LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson Spence & Co. report flour neglected. Wilcox quiet and 1s3d lower on Tuesday and on Friday red wheat fell 1d, a slight advance on Tuesday's rates. Indian Corn slow at last quotations. They quote as follows:

FLOUR—Western 29@28.6d, Ohio via the North 25s@5s 6d, New Orleans 27s.

WHEAT—Red Southern, choice Western states and wanted, brings 7s, white 7s7.6d, and 7s 9d for choice.

PORK—Firm but quiet.

BACON—Firm and holders demanding a slight advance. Old dull.

BEEF—At full prices, and in better demand

LARD—More inquired for at 52s@6s; some new sold at 54s@6.

TALLOW—Rather better.

ASHES—Steady, 32s9d@33s for pots, 32s@3s for pearls.

SUGAR—More active; 6d@1s higher.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet, 30s@31s6d.

COFFEE—In good demand, at an advance of 2s@3s, and even more on finer sorts.

COTTON—For money 9½@9¾, and for account 9¾@ 9¾.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

FLOUR—There is less doing in flour, and the market is scarcely so buoyant; sales 1000 bbls at $4,10@4,15 for superfine State, $4,25@4,30 for extra State, $4,15@4,30 for superfine Western, $4,20@4,40 for common to medium extra do. Canadian flour unchanged; sales 200 bbls at 4,15@4,20 for superfine, $4,35@5 for extra. Rye flour steady at $3@3,37½.

WHEAT—Market firmer, sales 9,000 bus at 1,10 for red, 1,18 for mixed Indiana.

RYE—Dull at 72@73c.

BARLEY—Selling slowly at 70@75.

CORN—Steady, with a fair business in new; sales 20,000 bu Southern at 64@65; mixed Western nominal at 70.

OATS—Dull at 41@42c for State; 44@46 for Western.

PORK—Firmer; sales 200 bbls at $16,50@16,62½ for mess; $12@12,50 for prime.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at 7¾.

LARD—Steady; sales 600 bbls at 9¾@9¾.

BUTTER—Steady at 11@15c for Ohio, 14@18c for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 6½@8c.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls at 21½.

MONEY—Plenty and freely offered at 5 @ 6 per cent, on call. Discount paper good.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Nominal at 109¾@110¾ for the best banks.

STOCKS—Less active, but rather stronger this morning C & R I 99, I C bonds 93¾, do shares 91½, M S & N I 10, N Y C 81, Va 6s 91½, Mo 6s 88½, L S & M S 105½, C & A 88, Erie 24¾, C & T 44, M & M 34¾, D & H 102½, Hudson 19, Har 6m 9½, Panama 90½, Harlem 1st bonds 71½, Hudson 2d bonds 51½, N Y C 6s 88, Mo 7s 93, Erie bonds 77 60.

THE WEATHER SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Detroit, Feb. 8—Cloudy, 27 deg.
Cincinnati, Feb. 8—Clear, 29 deg.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 8—Cloudy, 30 deg.
Cleveland, Feb. 8—Cloudy, wind N W 25 deg.
Buffalo, Feb. 8—Clear, wind N W, 21 deg.
Toledo, Feb. 8—Cloudy, 30 deg.
Indianapolis, Feb.—Clear, 29 deg.
Evansville, Ind., Feb. 8—Clear, 36 deg.
Louisville, Feb. 8—Clear, wind N W, 28 deg.
Portland City, Feb. 8—Clear, 18 deg.
Prairie du Chien, Feb. 8—Cloudy, wind N, 22 deg.
Milwaukee, Feb. 8—Hazy, 18 deg.
Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 8—Snowing, wind N E, 24 deg.
Fulton, Ill., Feb. 8—Stormy, 20 deg.
Dubuque, Feb. 8—Snowing, 24 deg.
St. Louis, Feb. 8—Clear, 31 deg.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 8—Cloudy, 24 deg.
Chicago, Feb. 8—Cloudy, 26 deg.
Columbus, Feb. 8—Clear, 30 deg.

WELLAND CANAL.—The following is a list of the vessels that have passed through the Welland Canal during the year 1857, and, although showing a falling off from the previous year, when we consider the financial difficulties that have pressed so heavily upon the shipping and mercantile interests, and the fact that navigation did not open until about the 26th of April, while it closed some two or three week earlier than usual, the difference is not so great; in fact, it is a wonder it is so small. Here are the figures:

	American.	British.	American.	British.
	Up.		Down.	
April	60	68	19	9
May	6	72	119	81
June	203	140	122	102
July	198	134	157	189
August	205	134	157	134
September	172	110	100	115
October	157	66	122	84
November	47	16	79	50
December	9	3	40	6
Total	1091	737	1074	709

Total up and down 1857.....3,604
Total up and down 1856.....3,885

In favor of 1858.....281

PORK AND BEEF.—The stocks of Pork and Beef at the New York and Brooklyn Inspection Yards, on the 1st inst., compare thus:

	1857.	1856.
Beef, bbls and tierces	21,674	27,758
Pork, bbls	14,831	9,992

On the 1st of January the stock of Pork was 16,558 bbls, and of Beef 26,941, showing a decrease within the month.

MARRIED.

Last evening, at the Eastern Hotel, by Rev. O. S. Macreading, HENRY BULSON, Esq., to Miss MARY DYKE, both of Oconomowoc, Wis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. SCHLEY,
FILE MANUFACTURER,
202 West Water Street, adjoining Barton & Borcomb. Eagle Foundry, Milwaukee. ☞ Old files re-cut at the notice. aug8'57d6m

DADD & GALLOWAY,
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters. Graining, Marbling and Paper Hanging done in the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
N. B.—Shop corner of Jefferson and Michigan Streets
A. H. DADD. G. GALLOWAY.
jy18-6d1y

WORTHINGTON & MARSHALL,
OFFICE:
No. 205 East Water St.
Having full and complete Abstract of all the Titles to Real Estate in the City and County of Milwaukee, together with the Tax Sales and Records of Judgments in the several Courts, they are prepared to examine Titles to city Lots, and Lands in the County, and furnish Abstracts of the same. They will also give their attention to Negotiating Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, and making Investments.
☞ All communications relative to Real Estate in Wisconsin will be promptly attended to.
ELLSWORTH & FOX. JOHN L. MARSHALL.
apr18-d&3-1y.

SAS. ABRAMS,
LAW AND ADMIRALTY OFFICE,
No. 3 Kneeland's Block, Milwaukee.
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LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

NEW YORK Feb. 8.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, 23d ult., arrived last night. The Persia arrived out on the 16th, and the Arago on the 21st.

The Bank of England rates remained unchanged. The bullion had increased £1,080,000.

The bank of Prussia had further reduced its rates of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

The suspension of Messrs. Chas. Walton & Sons, ship owners, of London, with liabilities of £85,000, and the stoppage of Clark Plummer & Co., of New Castle, are announced.

Serious failures have occurred at Marseilles.—The principal is that of the house of A. Dulell, in the South American hide trade, with liabilities more than £800,000.

Telegraphic advices reached London the 12th, on the arrival of the Calcutta mail, at Alexandria with dates to the 24th December, and Bombay to the 29th December. There is no further intelligence from Oudo.

The Forzohabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed, after two engagements; their guns being all captured.

Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta, had been established.

The Government despatches report the defeat of the insurgents, at two or three points, by a small force under Col. Seaton.

Dates from Hong Kong to Dec. 15th, had been received by telegraph.

The Island of Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces, without resistance.

The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton River, on the part of the French.

Lord Elgin's ultimatum had been sent in, and the Chinese were allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

A doubtful report is, that the American Commodore has been accepted by the English as Mediator.

A march on Pekin is contemplated, if the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms.

There have been heavy gales off the English coast, but there is no damage to American vessels reported.

The festivities in honor of the Princes Royal's marriage were progressing.

The number of wounded by the attempted assassination of Napoleon is about 160. Six are dead. It was reported that one of the four Italian principles under arrest, had revealed everything.

It was said that the British Government had been called on to expel Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blanc.

Napoleon opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech. After local matters, he alluded to the fact of the French navy co-operating with the English in China. He consider therefore relations satisfactory. He refused to enter into the question of the Dutchies, so long as Danish integrity was not threatned. Will exercise a spirit of conciliation at all party conferences; believes the Empire not hostile to the pacific developement of the principles of '89; considers liberty without control impossible, while opposite factions exist, and that an excessive prerogative is not the present danger, but rather the absence of representative laws. Candidates for election must henceforth take oaths before their election. He concludes by returning thanks and deducing a moral from recent attempted assassinations.

The dignity of Baronet had been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and the Lieut. Gen's. widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she could have enjoyed if her husband had survived.

The Belgium Government has agreed to allow a French Commission to sit in Belgium, to inquire concerning the refugees there and to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of 200 Mazzinians at Ancona and their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison. Many were killed and others taken prisoners.

Steamboat Disaster—Fifteen lives lost.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.

About 7 o'clock Thursday evening, the 4th inst., the Col. Crossman from New Orleans to St. Louis, took fire about one mile above New Madrid, Mo., by the explosion of the nigger boiler. The flames were rapidly communicated fore and aft, and in a few minutes the entire boat was in flames. The pilot either lost control of her or abandoned her to her fate, as she floated very slowly down the river on the bar side.

While opposite New Madrid, the cabin fell in and the confusion became general. Boats were dispatched from the town with all possible promptitude to save those who escaped the flames. All were saved that human efforts could rescue under the circumstances.

The steamer Southerner coming along at the close of the scene, offered all the aid she possibly could.

The boat is a total loss. She grounded below the town, on the opposite side of the river and burned to the water's edge. She was heavily freighted and had a large number of passengers.

Captains Cheever and Bixby think the number lost is not large—twelve or fifteen at the most—among whom are Capt. Converse of St. Louis, one fireman, Alex. Martin, barkeeper, Mrs. Green and Mr. Durking, Chicago.

Supposed to be lost—Mrs. Taylor and child, St. Louis; Mr. Cheever, St. Louis; Johnston, clerk; Wilson Ferris, Pilot, Lowe, mate, one assistant engineer, and the steward, John B. Canada.

Officers saved—Capt. Cheever, Robert Duffy, engineer, Thomas Duffy, engineer, two assistant engineers, Charles Bixby, pilot, C. M. Underwood, carpenter, Pollock, second clerk, A. Bailey, porter.

Cabin passengers saved—Mrs. Wall, Miss Dora Cheever, Mrs. Jackson, St. Louis; Mr. Noel, lady and son, Memphis; D. G. Taylor, St. Louis; Mr. O'Farrell and lady, Galena; Dr. Taylor, Mr. Miller, Captain Hill of the Herald; Mr. Woods, John Hart, New Orleans; Mr. Jones G. W. Miller, J. B. Jones, J. E. Woods, Decatur; Mr. Taylor, James McKee, Penn.; Mr. George Wood, Thos. With, T. D. Griffin, Chicago.

From Kansas.

Stampede of Pro-Slavery men from the Territory—Denver's Opinion of Calhoun!—The Feeling in a "Moderate" County.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 27, '58.

There is much excitement here in regard to election frauds. Nearly all the obnoxious Pro-Slavery men of Leavenworth have fled to Weston, the nearest Missouri town. There has been a general stampede of Pro-Slavery men from all parts of the Territory. Nearly all the judges of the precincts where gross frauds were perpetrated at the last election, are in Missouri, not daring to return. It is said that, with one exception, every person who acted as a delegate in the Calhoun Convention, has left the Territory!

WHAT HE THINKS OF THEM.

A day or two since Gov. Denver was conversing with a prominent Free State man in regard to Calhoun. The Governor had just received a letter from the "Dictator," reiterating his former assertions, that he would not give certificates to *any* State officers until the Calhoun Constitution should pass Congress; and that he should not refuse to receive any returns, regular on their face, which may be sent up to that time. The Free State man remarked:

"I suppose that simply means, that in case the Constitution is defeated, Calhoun don't care who is elected; but that, it *shall* pass Congress, he designs to give the certificates to the pro-slavery candidates." Gov. Denver replied: "*That is undoubtedly his intention.*" The Governor must place a high estimate on the other friends of the Administration here!

WHERE THE "MODERATE" MEN STOOD.

A lively discussion came up in the House, a day or two since, upon the Topeka Constitution and government. One of the members from Linn county, a section where the public feeling is very conservative and moderate, was opposing any immediate action. "But," said he, "if the Lecompton Constitution *does* pass Congress, and the pro-slavery officers under it, elected by fraud, attempt to act, my constituents will be found ready, to a man, to stand up to the Topeka Government, *till the bottomless pit freezes over!*

The Act abolishing and Prohibiting Slavery, has passed the Council, with some slight modifications, to which the House will probably agree. CRAYON.

Steamer Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.

The steamer Red River Sunbeam is sunk; total loss; no

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
J. D. JERMAIN.....E. H. BRIGHTMAN.
RUFUS KING.....Editor.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'RY 9.

Buchanan and Lecompton.

Although the telegraph, some days since, brought us a pretty full sketch of the President's Message, a reference to the Lecompton Swindle, the importance of the questions at issue and the character of the document itself, demand its publication in full. We give it accordingly in this morning's paper, and bespeak for it the earnest consideration of our readers. It is an extraordinary document, and will create throughout the country, as it already has done in Congress, very great and general excitement. Four months ago, when the history of the Lecompton Swindle was fresh in the minds of the people, if it had been predicted that President BUCHANAN intended to back up this infamous fraud by the whole power of his Administration, and to insist upon it as the sole test of Democratic orthodoxy, the prophecy would have been scouted as too absurd to require contradiction. And yet the President has not only done all this, but he has sent in a special Message to Congress, defending the outrage by systematic misrepresentations and elaborate special pleading, and clenching this deliberate assault upon the will of the People under the specious pretence of regard for the Laws, and fidelity to the Constitution and Union.

The Message is one tissue of unfounded statements, intemperate and undignified accusations, and lame arguments. It is false in its history, false in its logic, and false in its law. The President has got him "glass eyes," "and like a scurvy politician, seems to see" the things he does not. There is no man and no newspaper in the North that will for one moment pretend that the Lecompton Constitution, is the handiwork, or the choice, of the People of Kansas. There is no man professing to be a Democrat who will dare to say that this Lecompton Constitution, conceived and born in the grossest fraud, ought to be forced upon the People of Kansas. There is no man of any party who will maintain that the Federal Government is justified in using the Federal Army to fasten an obnoxious Constitution upon the People of any Territory, or State. Yet all this President BUCHANAN pretends, maintains and dares, in his extraordinary Message.—The People of Kansas, the history of Kansas, the rights of Kansas, are all ignored in this document. It is a Presidential apology for the Border Ruffians and Blue Lodges of Missouri, and their Pro-Slavery allies and co-workers from other States, and a formal pledge that all the Federal power, authority and influence shall be used to enable the *Pro-Slavery* MINORITY in Kansas to triumph over the *Free State* MAJORITY. It is an embodiment and repetition of the Washington *Union's* latest "Democratic" war-cry: *"Away with the will of the majority!"*

It seems incredible that a great political party, claiming to be the exclusive friends of Popular Rights, and of Civil and Religious Liberty' should deliberately commit itself to such a crusade against the first and living principle of their creed. It seems incredible that the head of that party, the President of the United States, should himself lead off in this desperate movement, and call upon all true men, by their allegiance to the party, to follow after. Least of all does it appear possible that such an attempt, though headed by a Democratic President and seconded by the Democratic Party, should meet with 'even momentary success, or result in anything but disaster and defeat to those who are engaged in it. But let us be admonished by the history of the Kansas-Nebraska Iniquity—the prolific source of all these troubles—that success is possible even when it is a question of a direct assault upon Popular Rights and Popular Liberty, and especially when the assailants are the very party who claim to be the exclusive and only reliable friends of the People. We need not enumerate the various arts and appliances by which the Administration wins to its purposes compliant presses and faithless Representatives. The Federal patronage, enormous in amount and despotically disposed by the President, constitutes, and is now used as an immense Corruption Fund. We already hear Democratic Senators, who profess to believe in the doctrine of Instruction, and who have been formally instructed by the Legislatures of the State they represent to vote *against* the Lecompton swindle, coolly rise in their places, *repudiate* those instructions, and avow their purpose to sustain the fraud. We already know of Democratic members, representing constituencies almost unanimously opposed to this latest phase of the Kansas Iniquity, who plead allegiance to party as an excuse for disobeying the will of the people. We already see Democratic papers, but recently earnest and outspoken in denouncing the mammoth Lecompton Fraud, now palliating, or justifying the villainy, and sustaining the Administration.

In all these instances it is the wand of Federal Patronage which has wrought the sudden transformation, and converted the servants of the People into the *serfs* of the President. And it is by the votes and efforts of these "serfs" that the Lecompton Swindle is to be forced through Congress, and fastened upon the necks of the People of Kansas!

But the deed is not yet consummated. There is still time and a chance to prevent it. At least, the effort should be made. The Northern Press, the Northern People, and the Northern Legislatures must speak out instantly. Let their indignant remonstrances, their earnest protests, go up, at once, to Washington. If this great wrong is to be committed, this monstrous fraud to be perpetrated, this mockery of Right, Justice and Democracy to be successfully enacted, let it not be with the active aid, or the tacit assent, of any man in the Northern, or Western States, who is fit to be *Free*. Let the whole glory and responsibility of the deed rest with the National Democratic Administration, its southern overseers and its Northern Serfs.

THE RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.—We mentioned, some time since, that Gov. Randall had sent directions to the several agents appointed to select lands under the Railroad grants, to take no action until further instructions from the Executive department. We now learn that Governor Randall has deemed it his duty to send to the Land department a request that no action be taken in regard to the issue of patents under the certificate given by the late Executive of the completion of 40 miles of railroad, by the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co., Governor Randall having doubts whether the Company has complied with the conditions which on being fulfilled would entitle them to such certificate. By the terms of the act, under which they expect to come in possession of the Northwestern Land Grant, they were required to commence and build the road from this city, which they have neglected to do.

A statement appeared in the *N. Y. Express*, some time since, that the La Crosse Company had obtained possession of the grant. On the contrary, they have come in possession of no portion of it.—*Madison Journal.*

Counterfeiters Arrested.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.

A man named Gurney and his sister in-law, Elvira Bates, were arrested here to-day charged with counterfeiting United States coin. In their possession was found a quantity of counterfeits, consisting of quarter-eagle, dollar, half-dollar and 25 cent pieces, in a finished and unfinished state. After their examination before the Police Magistrate, they were held to bail. Subsequently, the U. S. Commissioner issued warrants for them, and they are now in custody of the U. S. Marshal, and also a step-daughter of Elvira Bates. The police have been on the look-out for two weeks, but until to-day were unable to obtain a clue as to where the bogus coin came from.

THE LECOMPTON SWINDLE.

The Test of the Democratic Orthodoxy.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

I have received from Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, the 14th ult. by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to prevade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head of most turbulent and dangerous character.

They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the secretary of state, dated June 2d, 1857, he says: "A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and in fact, renew civil war in Kansas." This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to send to Gen. Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the City of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city. In the Governor's despatch of July 16th, he informed the Secretary of State that "the movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the Republican Party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot bed of all abolition movements in this territory. It is the idea established by the abolition societies of the East, and whilst there are a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and disgrace agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested rebellion will extend throughout the Territory." And again.

In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close; assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instead—as I entertain no doubt they are—by Eastern Sectodes having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union, and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney is indispensible, and was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries. On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Gov. Walker says: "To organize the whole Free State Party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refused enrolment. The proposed object was to protect the polls, at the election in August of a new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object of taking the names of all who refused enrolment, is to terrify the Free State Conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the developements of this new military organization."

In the Governor's despatch of July 27th he says: "Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Governor Walker, it appears, by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, on the 10th of December last, that the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Gov. Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the Government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is that until the present moment, the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary government. The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and constitution of the United States.

The Governor says:

The Convention which framed the Topeka constitution originated with the people of the Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote; also indirectly through two elections for State officers and members of the Legislature. Yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary." This Topekaite government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinancy, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is usurpation of the character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain against the legitimate State Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the Government, authorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of Slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the abortion of this organization would doubtless have voted against it; because, if successful, they would thus have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated. Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress to "leave the people of the Territory perfectly free" in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame the Constitution in their own way without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self government. This would be to adopt not their own way, but the way which Congress might prescribe. It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done.

It was necessary first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from territorial dependence and establish a State government. For this purpose, the territorial Legislature in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. At the general election to be held in October 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Constitution. It is true that at this election, the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a Constitution of their own for subverting the territorial government. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the convention, the territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a Legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every bona fide citizen of the United States, above the ages of 21, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one votes were registered. Gov. Walker did his duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his Inaugural Address on the 27th of May, he informed them that, "under our practice, the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution is uniformally performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the Act of Congress, and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says, are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function, when it extends to the people the right of suffrage; but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency. And absentees are as much bound under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority, of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise the voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative." It may also be observed that at this period, any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned, on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a territorial law had been admitted to a seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for setting all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority and vote at the election for Delegates may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character.—Would that the respect for the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation, could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the territory of Kansas in almost open rebellion against its government—it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but law, and should we cut loose from its restraints and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless. The enemies of territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the Convention, not because from circumstances, which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishme t of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was therefore suffered to pass by default, but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of Constitution law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a constitution. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty had been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small republics of ancient times the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and elected public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can only be exercised here thro' the ballot, and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully proceeded to frame a Constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of the constitution to the popular vote, but submit the question, whether Kansas shall be a free or slave state, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my part when I instructed Gov. Walker, in general terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new Constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act, the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people. It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions and which is every day carried into practice, that the people have a right to delegate to the Representatives chosen by themselves, the sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner, which they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the convention to submit the Constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case is that which exists in all other smaller cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution have in any matter violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or laws according to their own pleasure. The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here, again, a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this existing question in their "own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted territory, but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default. I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of the people on the first Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than of any previous election in the territory.

We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be specially and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legislature and people of Kansas, under their constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable but too common crimes without outside interference. The people of Kansas have then "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the organic act framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature and other State officers," and they now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution, Republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created.

For my own part I am *decidedly* in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention sanctioned by the organic act, which declares, in express language, in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the Constitution of the United States. In this manner, by localizing the question and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature on the first Monday of January on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and enthusiastic manner by voting under its provisions.

I have yet received no official information of the result of this election. As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters that must follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine territory, hitherto torn by dissensions will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be sovereign and can regulate their affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years.

These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State Constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. This has been done, emphatically, in the constitution of Kansas. It declares, in its bill of rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people," and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasable right to alter, reform and abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper. The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous constitution. Therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year 1864, could, by possibility, be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of probation, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already created may at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will. It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.

Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of that confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except through the means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly if the majority of the people desire it as by admitting her into the Union under her present constitution. On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretel the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of the men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country has regretted the hope that the Kansas Nebraska Act would have put an end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present Constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.

Even if this were a question of mere expediency and not of right, a small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its significance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again: the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country.

Already the affairs of that country have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and would ecounde away for want of outside aliment—and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot box. Besides, and no chilling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas, and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government, and secure the existence of the laws. He considered at least two thousand regular troops under the command of Gen. Harney necessary.—I have been obliged in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved a very heavy expense to the Government.

Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for the troops. I have thus performed my duty in this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with the happy decision of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress, whereas if she should be rejected. I greatly fear these clouds will be darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.

The starch factory of H. W. Sagrow & Co. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $12,000—insured $8,000.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

THE ARMY IN GOOD HEALTH—VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED—MORMON COMPLICITY WITH THE INDIANS—INTERESTING STATEMENT OF FACTS.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY, }
Monday, Dec. 14, 1857. }

Since my letter of Dec. 1, nothing of particular interest has occurred in camp. We are getting on very well, are in good health and spirits, but not quite reconciled to our disappointment in not spending the Winter in Salt Lake City. We however console ourselves with the hope of making our entrance into the Holy City next Summer. Five companies of volunteers, formed almost entirely of the teamsters who came with the trains, have been enrolled and placed under the command of Capt. Bee, of the 10th Infantry.

Judge Eckles, United States District Judge, is holding a term of his Court here, and several cases have been tried. The weather for the past ten days has been very disagreeable, with frequent snows, but not very cold.

The rumors of Mormon complicity with the Indians in the horrible massacre of the California emigrants and others, in passing through Utah, is confirmed by the report of Dr. Hurt, the Indian agent, and others. Brigham Young's boasted power and influences over the Indians, since he has assumed his treasonable position towards the General Government, is used to its full extent against it. Persons passing to and from California through Utah, were often cautioned against the Indians by the Mormons. After being very inquisitive about the route they intended to take, they would say to them "Look out, the Indians are very bad on that road;" or, "If you ain't careful, the Indians will clean you out before you get through."

The significance of these remarks a few incidents will serve to establish.

Early in February last, two gentlemen, John Peitro and John Tobin, the latter an apostate Mormon, in company with several others, came to the Indian Farm, on the Spanish Fork, on their way to California. While there, Brigham Young, junior, a son of the High Priest, and a young man named Taylor, overtook them, and remained over night, and all left in the morning. Peitro and his party started first, and jocularly asked Young and Taylor if they were going their way. Young was heard to say, in an under tone: "We will overtake you soon enough."—As soon as they had left, it was the talk among the Mormons that the Indians were very hostile on the route this party had taken. In anticipation of the facts, before Mr. Peitro and party had time to reach the southern settlements, rumors were rife that they had all been cut off by the Indians.

The mail-carrier of the California mail that came up soon after reported that the party was attacked in the night, while asleep, on the Santa Clara River, by the Pi-ede Indians, who robbed them. Tobin was severely wounded in the face; two others of the party were also wounded, but not so seriously. It is a significant fact that all the balls found in the blankets of the sleeping party fitted the navy size revolvers, and the Utah Indians pertinaciously assert that the Pi-edes and nothing to do with it. One of the party wrote an account of the affair to Gen. Burr, at Salt Lake City, and forwarded it by the mail before referred to. When the mail reached Provo the letter was taken out and torn up by a Mormon, with the remark that the "old General should never see that mess of stuff."

In the early part of September, G. W. Hancock, a Mormon merchant, from Payson, was at the Indian Farm, and said that an express had gone up to President Young with the intelligence that some California emigrants had been attacked by the Indians, and were entrenched behind their wagons, and to get his instructions what to do with the *Americans*. On the next day one of the Utah Indians, who had been gathering pine nuts west of the Sevier Lake, came in and said that he met a band of the Pi-edes who told him that the Mormons had killed all the emigrants. Three days later another of the Utahs came to the Farm and confirmed the report, saying that his brother Ammon, a chief, went down to Iron County, and tried to persuade the Indians to leave the road. The Bishop of the settlement ordered him away, telling him he had no business there. This Indian said that the Pi-edes had been instigated by the Mormons. These reports of the massacre were soon confirmed by others, and the Indians persisted in saying "the Mormons had killed the Americans." Dr. Hurt, wishing to learn more definitely what had occurred, the nature of the difficulties, and the instigators, sent a young Indian in whom he could confide, by a secret route, to the Pi-edes. He met them at Ammon's (Indian) village in Beaver County. They acknowledged having participated in the massacre of the emigrants, but said the Mormons persuaded them to do it; that about ten or eleven "sleeps" (nights) ago, J. D. Lee came to their village and told them that the Americans were bad people, and always killed Indians whenever they had a chance, and that they killed the Mormons, who were friends of the Indians, and prevailed on them to attack the emigrants, [over 100 in number,] and promised that the Mormons would help them. The Pi-edes made three different attacks, but were repulsed each time, when a number of Mormons, with Lee and the Bishop of Cedar City, went to the emigrant camp, pretending to be friends, and, under the pretext of settling the difficulties, persuaded them to lay down their arms, and permit the Indians to come inside their defences when the work of butchery commenced. To use the language of the young Indian "they cut all their throats," but a few of them started to run off, and the Pi-edes shot them. He also said there was some 15 or 16 small children, who were not killed, but were taken by the Bishop. Lee and the Bishop took all the stock, [over 1,000 head,] and a large amount of money.

A report also reached the Indian farm that the Snake Indians, under a chief named Little Soldier, had attacked an emigrant train in charge of a man named Squiers, from Missouri. He was encamped near Ogden. They drove off all his cattle, [nearly 500 head,] and all his mules and horses. The Utah Indians say that the Mormons took the stock themselves. Ben Simons, a Delaware Indian, who lives with the Snakes in Webber Valley, says that in the early part of September Dimick B. Huntington, (Brigham Young's Indian interpreter,) and Bishop West of Ogden, came to the Snake village, and told the Indians that Brigham Young wished them to steal the emigrant's cattle. He says the Snake chief consulted him about it. He advised them not to do it, which advice they concluded to follow—but Huntington and West insisted upon their stealing the cattle; the chiefs replied that they did not want them, and if the Mormons wanted them, they might get them themselves. Simons says he knows the Mormons have got the stock.

CHS. QUENTIN & CO.

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WE HAVE CAUSED the sore lots 10 and 11, Block 196, in Rogers' Addition, to be subdivided into lots 40 feet wide and 165¾ feet deep, which we now offer for sale at very reasonable prices and on easy terms. The lots are fronting on Franklin and Bacon streets, with a full view of the Lake and Harbor, and are among the most desirable locations for genteel residences east of the river.
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Title indisputable; terms easy. Maps of the various additions may be had at our office
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Call on us, and the prices shall be satisfactory.
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dec24-d&w0-w4m4y S. S. PARSONS.

MARTIN L. KIMBALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Berlin, Marquette County, Wisconsin.

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Lands Selected and located the same on reasonable terms.
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J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent
sept29

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J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent

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CITY LOTS. | We have laid off the balance of our
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No. 23 Spring St., Milwaukee,

WILL ATTEND to the sale of all kinds of goods and merchandize, either at auction or on commission.
☞ Consignments solicited, on which advances will be made.
nov1 1y567d1

One Thousand Barrels.

GREEN APPLES.

CONFIDENCE the choicest varieties, that can be sold without regard to cost, at 170 East Water Street, one door north of State Bank Build
jan9 HARRISON, TUTTLE & CO.

La Crosse Railroad Stock or Bonds WANTED.

WE are authorized to offer a fine Brick House on Main Street, 7th Ward, for sale cheap, and on easy terms, or in exchange for La Crosse or other Railroad securities. The house is rented till the 1st of May, rent 300 per annum. It is well built and in first rate repair, and contains 14 rooms, good well and cistern, &c. It is situated in the best part of the city, being only three minutes walk to the Post Office. R. R. Beaurities will be minutes walk to the Post Office. R. R. Beaurities will be taken at a good price, and the property turned in at a fair valuation. Such an opportunity seldom offers for a good investment.
WELD & BALDWIN,
Jan27 18 Wisconsin St.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public in the above business. They manufacture all kinds of Light Carriages in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials.
All work from this establishment is warranted to be as good as any obtained elsewhere, and upon as reasonable terms. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
W. W. THORNE,
Corner of Cedar and West Water Sts.
may25d406d1y

DRIED CHERRIES.
MASTERSON & PIERCE,

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Cash, Invariably in Advance.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum.....$7,00
" " six months.....4,00
" " three months.....2,00
" " per week.....15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred.....2,00
Payable to L. SCOTTIL, City Circulator.

DAILY, by mail, per annum.....7,00
" six months.....4,00
" three months.....2,00

TRI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4,00
" six months.....2,00
" three months.....1,00

WEEKLY, per annum.....1,50
" six months.....1,00
" three months.....50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum....5,00
" " five " " " 6,00
" " ten " " " 10,00
Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee Wis.

THE RED PETTICOAT.

Yankee Doodle has, they say,
A fact for imitation;
See how eagerly he takes
To foreign innovation.

We make a wonderful ado
About our independence,
And put at a foreign whim of taste
We dance a strict attendance.

A flag as ever sent we wear—
No folly could be bigger—
A shirt upon a pole would cut
About as neat a figure!

Eugenia hoop, the imperial form,
The Yankee ladies follow;
And in immensity of spread
They whip the Empress hollow!

The latest novelty that comes
We born across the channel;
The little Queen, to please the Scots,
Has skirted in red flannel:—

And potato! to our happy shore
The wondrous tiding passes;
And Broadway is now seen to sport
With comely Highland lassies.

Once in a way why can't we have
A fruit Yankee notion?
Nor such profound allegiance pay
To fashions across the ocean.

What could be finer than this,
(And mark me, too, how dashing!)
A petticoat of red white and blue,
With silver stars all flashing!

Then hang the Yankee colors out,
(And Scott sh shirts confound 'em
Our girls shall take the world by storm
With the stars and stripes around 'em!

NAZRO & CO.

1858.

GREAT ATTRACTION

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.,
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
AND TIN-PLATE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Hard Times, we have on hand a very large stock, and intend, as heretofore, to keep the same full and well assorted, and will sell our Goods as low as they possibly can be afforded for CASH. Our stock is well assorted for the

Winter and Spring Trade,

And we shall continue to make additions, and by the opening of navigation, we flatter ourselves, we shall present to the public a stock of Goods superior to all in the Western country.
We are also making arrangements for a full supply of Goods suitable to the Summer Trade, &c.
We hope our friends will take special pains to circulate this *no well founded report of stock*, as they can depend upon the truth, as I have stated.
jan26 NAZRO'S BUILDING.

Ivory Handle Cutlery.

A FULL STOCK of Ivory Handle Cutlery, with and without forks; also Carvers and Steels, Horn and Cocoa Handle Knives and Forks.

Silver Plated Ware.

SILVER PLATED A No. 1 quality of Knives and Forks, several handsome patterns. Also Spoons, Butter Knives, and a handsome Silver Plated Tea Belt, for sale cheap by
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

Guns, Pistols, and Trimmings.

A FULL STOCK of Single and Double Barrel Guns, Rifles, Rifles and American Rifles, Colt's Revolvers, and other Revolvers, Powder Flasks, Caps, Gun Trimmings, Wads, &c., for sale by
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

Sleigh and Cutter Shoes.

A FULL STOCK of Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes and Cast Steel Cutter Shoes, for sale by
jan26 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.,
On h Capital and Surplus.....$408,000.

Springfield Fire & M. Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.

Hampden Fire Insurance Co, Springfield, Mass.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$200,000.

Massasoit Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$180,000.

No. 3 Nowhall House, Main Street, Mil.
L. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Agents for Wisconsin.

BRANCH OFFICE
Alliance Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Milwaukee,
Cash Capital $100,000, with large surplus.
feb5 1m67d1y

HOFFMAN & BEEVER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers
—AT—
255 East Water St. - - Milwaukee.

GILT MOULDINGS, GOLD FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURES, LOOKING GLASSES,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
v19 65 8d1y.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note given by Michael Campbin and Alex. H. Johnston, to one William Lloyd, or order, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, with interest, payable date the 7th day of November, A. D., 1857, payable four months, from date. Said note will not be paid at maturity, but will be contested, the maker thereof having a defence to the same.
MICHAEL CAMPLIN,
ALEX. H. JOHNSTON.
Jan28 9 12 6t1w

JONATHAN CROUCH,

UNDERTAKER,
Spring Street, Opposite American House

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large assortment of mahogany, black walnut, and other wood Coffins, together with Fitch's Metallic Burial Cases.
The office of the Forest Home Cemetery Company is at my place, where I have the plats of the grounds. I am always ready to accompany patrons to the Cemetery to select lots or places for burial, and can be found at my place of business day or night. Coffin trimmings of all kinds for sale.
mar18 249

R. N. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW;
Office, No. 5 Albany Block,
MICHIGAN ST.....MILWAUKEE
nov17d1m

NEW EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Corner Spring and Second Sts.

I AM CONSTANTLY receiving additions to my already large assortment of Eastern carriages buggies, &c., &c., which I will sell at the lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented. Call and examine for yourselves.
1929-1589 PHILO L. SMITH

CHARLES LORENZEN,
MADISON, - - - WISCONSIN,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & COMMISSIONER,
Notary Public, &c.
dec81927d1y

BARTER TRADE.

WE are prepared to exchange Bonds and Stocks for Real Estate, on fair terms, or City Property or Cheap Farming Lands for City Property, Goods of any description, or for R. R. Stocks or Bonds.
WELD & BALDWIN,
pec19 18 Wisconsin Street.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THOSE TWO conventent Dwelling Houses, No. 63 and 65 Mason st., but a short distance from the new Post Office. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 12, or 2 and 4 o'clock.
jan29 227d1w

To Printers.

WE have just received a large supply of Cards, Card Boards, Plain Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Fancy Note Papers, Flat papers, as Cap, Post, Demy, Medium, Check Post size, which we offer at New York prices.
nov17 NOONAN & McNAB.

Old Newspapers.

WE want to purchase a couple of tons of old Newspapers. They must be free from dirt.
NOONAN & McNAB
oct

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

FOR FEBRUARY, at
KEMPSHALL'S, 175 East Water st.
jan29

FARMERS' & MILLERS' BANK,

WISCONSIN STREET,
Two Doors North of East Water Street
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ONE of the first Banks organized under the General Banking Law of the State—is prepared to transact business in any part of the United States.
Exchange bought and sold at favorable rates.
Interest paid on Special Deposits.
EDWARD D. HOLTON, President.
H. H. CAMP, Cashier.
feb15-wly

Valentines for 1858.

I HAVE a fine assortment of Valentines, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at low prices for cash.
HENRY KEMPSHALL,
jan9 175 East Water St.

DRY GOODS.

BRADFORD BROTHERS!

FALL GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

DRESS SILKS,

BAYADERE STRIPES!

VELVET ROBES,

RICH FANCY PLAID SILK, EXTRA HEAVY BLACK Silks, of Lyons Make; 5 cases of VALENTIA PLAIDS, CHENILLE SHAWLS, of entire New Designs. A complete assortment of

FALL DELAINES,

IN SELECTED PATTERNS

In Housekeeping Goods

We are offering an entire New Variety, of the be Manufacture, &c.

At Most Reasonable Prices!!

BRADFORD BRO'S,
155 East Water Street.

STORE TO RENT!

FIXTURES FOR SALE.
CLOSING OUT SALE!
—OF—
Fifty Thousand Dollars Worth
—OF—

DRY GOODS!

AT OVER THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW COST
For the next Thirty Days.

ADLER, NEWBOUER & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED take the pleasure to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have taken the store in the Arcade Building,

171 East Water Street,

which will be ready to open on the 1st of February.
They will therefore offer their entire stock, which is very large, for the next thirty days only, at the above mentioned.
All those who are in want of Dry Goods will do well by calling on
ADLER, NEWBOUER & CO.,
No. 19 Spring Street. jan6

MACK'S ADVERTISEMENT.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE!

DRY GOODS!

—AT—
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES

MACK BROTHERS,

HAVING DETERMINED to sell of their entire stock of—
FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Before the First of March, to make room for their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
Have marked down prices to
HALF COST,
And are now offering the
HANDSOMEST & RICHEST GOODS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE HAD.
Elegant Silks and Silk Robes are offered at prices of common goods.
French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Eugenie Robes, and Wool Plaids, at less than auction prices.
An immense assortment of Velvets and Cloaks at any price to sell them.
Embroideries, Laces, Edgings and Insertings will almost be given away.
Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cottons, Ginghams, Shootings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towellings, Diapers, Irish Linens, Marseilles Quilts, Table and Piano Spreads, and in fact everything in Dry Goods suitable for a lady's wardrobe and house furnishing, all of which are selling at an *immense sacrifice to proprietors and great advantage to buyers*.
Now an opportunity is presented, which all who are purchasing should not lose sight of.
MACK BROTHERS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
MILWAUKEE SAVINGS' STORE
jan27 181 East Water Street.

SILK, SILK, SILK!

THE UNDERSIGNED, having concluded to go out of the Fancy Silk Trade, will offer their

ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—

RICH SILKS!

Which is very large, at

NEW YORK AUCTION PRICES!

This means at prices a great deal lower than Silks ever was sold in this city heretofore, even

BANKRUPT SALES NOT EXCEPTED

The sale will commence on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10,

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED!
SALE POSITIVE!
TERMS CASH!
ADLER, NEWBOUER & CO'S!
19 SPRING STREET,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
nov10

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

PRICES MARKED DOWN
NEARLY ONE-HALF.

A Handsome Cloak for Five Dollars.

WE KEEP much the largest and best stock of CLOAKS in the city, and as the season advances we shall close out our stock at about HALF PRICE.

OUR STOCK OF SHAWLS

WILL FOLLOW SUIT,

CALL AND SEE, AT THE
CLOAK AND SHAWL ESTABLISHMENT!!
17 Newhall House, Main St.
dec29 0 18 6d1w J. W. GRISWOLD.

GLOVES

FOR THE TIMES!

KID GLOVES FOR 37½ PER PAIR!

All other Goods in proportion.
28 WISCONSIN STREET,
L. BLAKE.
nov9

EMBROIDERIES!

AT COST!

J. H. WARNER & CO. will close out their entire stock of Embroideries at cost, consisting of
CAMBRIC COLLARS AND SETS,
MUSLIN COLLARS AND SETS,
CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS,
CAMBRIC EDGING AND INSERTING,
MUSLIN EDGING AND INSERTING,
CAMBRIC BANDS,
MUSLIN BANDS,
DIMITY BANDS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
J. H. WARNER & CO.,
Albany Building, Michigan Street, Milwaukee,
DEALERS IN
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
WOOLEN YARN,
FANCY WOOLEN GOODS, &c.
oct5 7d9d

GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

WE HAVE A LARGE and well selected assortment of
PARASOLS!
Which we will sell *THIRTY PER CENT LOWER* than they can be purchased at any other store in Milwaukee. Also, a large stock of
SILK, BEAVER, CASSIMERE, FELT, PANAMA AND FANCY HATS.
CAPS OF EVERY STYLE,
And Shirts of all kinds, which we now offer at cost, as we wish to close them out to make room for our fall stock.
Exchange bought and sold at favorable rates.
Interest paid on Special Deposits.
SALEMAN & BOOTH, 319 East Water St.,
1y2-17-y Next door South of Newhall House.

Diaries for 1858.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT FOR SALE cheap by
dec2 J. W. GRISWOLD.

CALEB WALL'S ADV'TS

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

City Auction Room.

FIVE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS this continues at the corner of Spring and West Water Sts. Twenty thousand dollars worth of Dry Goods to be sold at one half their usual prices.
This is a rare opportunity to get good goods at much lower prices than can be found at any other place. This is no sham sale. The goods are direct from New York, and must be sold. Remember the place, the store formerly occupied by J. L. Pierce, on west side of the river.
feb2 1847d1w CALEB WALL.

City Auction Room.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHOICE FURNITURE. On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at the City Land Office, on Michigan street, full Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Chairs, Parlor Sets, Centre Tables, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of Articles for Parlors, Bedrooms and Offices. The Furniture offered is of the best description of workmanship, and must be sold. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Jan21 CALEB WALL, Auctioneer.

City Auction Room.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I will be absent in New York for some time on business. Mr. AYRES will have charge of my business in Milwaukee, and all who have any goods to dispose of at auction, they will be attended to as usual, with promptness.
Jan25 CALEB WALL.

City Auction Room.

I HAVE arranged, at the Land Office, on Michigan street, an assortment of Parlor, Bed Room and Office Furniture, which I will sell at private sale during this week. On Wednesday, at ten in the morning, I will offer a portion at auction. The people are requested to examine these articles for themselves. Prices are far below anything ever offered before.
Jan26 CALEB WALL.

Special Notice—City Land Office.

IN VIEW of the difficulty of obtaining money in this city, we have made arrangements in New York which will enable us to trade off for goods or cash, Real Estate of every description, Railroad Securities, Mortgages, &c. Mr. Wall has gone to New York prepared to rumble as long as may be required. Parties having collections to make there, or property of any kind which they wish to dispose of, by calling at our office, Michigan Street, will receive all the information which they may desire, and we will forward to Mr. Wall such instructions as they may think proper to leave.
1 12m2t 922r OGDEN & WALL.

JEWELRY.

A. B. VAN COTT.

A LARGE STOCK of new and desirable goods just received at VAN COTT'S.

A FINE RAILROAD TIME-KEEPER in gold and silver cases, warranted to give perfect satisfaction, at VAN COTT'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies' watches, in new and beautiful styles of casings, at VAN COTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Silver plated or fine German Silver Forks and Spoons, Plated Castors and Tea Sets, of the very best quality, at VAN COTT'S.

ANY QUANTITY of Rich Jewelry just received at VAN COTT'S.

To Dealers and Country Merchants.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Jewelry of new styles. Watch materials, tools and glasses at wholesale.
sept29 A. B. VAN COTT

RICH PRESENTS!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
JEWELRY FOR THE MILLION!!
JOSEPH HYMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
No. 17 Spring Street.

I HAVE just received a new and splendid stock of jewelry, Watches, Fancy Articles, &c., consisting of Fine Watches, such as Railroad Time Keepers, Duplex, Chronometers, in open and hunting cases, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also a rich stock of Jewelry, Cameos, Lavas, Mosaics, Florentines, &c., &c. Also a splendid assortment of Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, Seals, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Necklaces, &c., &c.

SILVER WARE,
SUCH AS SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, SOUP LADLES, Fish and Cake Knives and Forks. Also a large stock of Plated Goods, such as Spoons, Forks, Goblets, Cups, Waiters, Baskets, Castors, &c., &c., all of which will be suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold remarkably cheap for cash. I have also just received a splendid stock of Clocks and Fancy Goods, which I will offer very cheap, a description of which I will warrant to be as represented. I respectfully invite my friends and customers, and the public in general, to call and examine my stock and prices, which will be lower than any other House west of New York. Watchmakers, Dealers and Pedlars will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and made to order. Remember the place.
dec10 JOSEPH HYMAN,
17 Spring Street, Milwaukee.

GOLD PENS!

—AT—
REDUCED PRICES!

OUR NEW STOCK of Gold Pens, embracing every kind and size, with or without cases, from the best manufacturers, we are offering at reduced rates.
STRICKLAND & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
134 EAST WATER ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

JUST RECEIVED, the largest, most useful and valuable assortment of—
PRESENTATION GOODS
To be found West, cheaper than ever before offered FOR CASH ONLY.

A Beautiful Piece of Silver,

Neatly engraved, with name and date, is the best Keepsake one can give. Many a sensible lady has said, "I wish my Christmas Presents had been some nice article of Silver, engraved with name and date each year, instead of other useless things, how valuable and useful they now would be to me." The place to find the best variety, uncommonly cheap, and engraved by the best Engraver in the city, is at the
MAMMOTH JEWELRY STORE,
—OF—
MATSON, LOOMIS & HOES.
dec18 7 8 1d1m 201 East Water St., Milwaukee.

MILLER & STARR'S

NORTH-WESTERN
Type, Stereotype & Electrotype Foundry,
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
Corner of West Water & Spring Streets,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Having completed our arrangements for the above business in this city, we would invite the co-operation of the printers of this and surrounding States in its behalf. Our facilities are unequaled by any Foundry in the country for manufacturing type and Printer's Material; and for beauty of finish and hardness of metal, cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. The success of our Type, are all *modern* and most *approved style*, and we shall endeavor to compete with our Eastern brethren in getting up new styles of Type, Borders, Cuts, Ornaments, &c. We are in daily receipt of all new faces as they are made at the East, and in advance of any other Establishment at the West.
Being agents for some of the best Type Foundries and Press and Ink Manufactories at the East, we shall keep constantly on hand a full assortment of every variety of material.
Presses, Wood Type, etc., furnished at Manufacturers prices.
Orders for Stereotyping, Engraving, etc. promptly attended to.
We shall issue in the course of the next three months a new Specimen Book which will be furnished on application.
☞ Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement including this note, 1 Month, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing, three times the amount of our manufacture.
EDWARD MILLER,
Late of Albany, N. Y.
R. A. STARR,
Late of Starr's Printing Office.
Milwaukee, May 1st, 1857. may2-c855d1y.

Banking and Collection Office.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
54 Wall Street, New York,
DEALERS IN
LAND WARRANTS & UNCURRENT MONEY.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canadas.
GEO. C. SMALLEY. WM. G. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT
REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New York.
dec25 1305d3m

NOTHING

IS SO APPROPRITE FOR A
NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
AS A
SETT OF CUTLERY!

The best that are made can be found at

J. HARDY'S,

Opposite the Walker House, Mil.
dec30

HERBERT REED,

GARDENER AND FLORIST,
"Sunny Side," cor. Twelfth and Cedar Sts.

WILL ATTEND to all business in his line that may be entrusted to him. As I shall go East in the Spring to purchase Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Green House Plants, &c., I hope all who are in want of such articles will send in their orders as soon as possible.
Milwaukee, Dec. 31, 1857.

To Brick Makers and Capitalists.

THE UNDERSIGNED would invite all interested parties to examine a working model of a BRICK MACHINE, which is superior to all others ever invented. It is much *cheaper*, more *portable*, and so *simple* as not to be liable to *get out of order*. Three men and a boy can make from 12 to 15,000 per day. Brick per day. It can be run with *less power* than any other. Two horse, or 2½ inch belt will work it with ease. It takes the brick directly from the bank, without tempering, and can make Brick at all seasons of the year, without regard to weather. Circulars sent by addressing W. HUTCHINGS, Box 1029, Chicago, Ill. The model can be seen at 167 Randolph St., Chicago. Also, samples of Brick made by the machine.
W. HUTCHINGS & WAKEMAN HULL,
Sole Agents for the sale of Boynton's Improved Brick Yards for the West.
jan16 1457d1m&d10.

Banking and Collection Office.

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54 Wall Street, New York,
DEALERS IN
LAND WARRANTS & UNCURRENT MONEY.

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W. HUTCHINGS & WAKEMAN HULL,
Sole Agents for the sale of Boynton's Improved Brick Yards for the West.
jan16 1457d1m&d10.

RAILROADS.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAIL ROAD.

GREAT WINTER ROUTE
—TO—
LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Money, Distance, and Twenty-Four Hours Time Saved over any other Route.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run, until further notice, between Milwaukee, Hartford, Horicon, Junction, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Mauston, Lisbon and intermediate Stations.
Leaving Milwaukee from Depot, foot of Chestnut St. 1.45 P. M., arriving at Lisbon at 6.35 P. M.
Leaving Lisbon at 6.47 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 12.35 P. M., connecting directly with trains upon Chicago & Milwaukee R. R. for Chicago and all eastern and southern cities.
Passengers by this route to La Crosse and all points on the Mississippi River North, save 80 miles in distance and 36 hours time, and those for St. Paul, by taking the Stage Route from Lisbon by Tomah, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Prescott and Hudson, save 125 miles in distance and 40 hours time, over any other Route, traveled.
EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager.
Milwaukee, Jan., 1858. jan27

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

OPEN TO DURAND!

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11th, 1858, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave Racine—Freight and Accommodation 8.15 A. M.
" " —Passenger 4.00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Beloit—Passenger train, 6.00 A. M.
Leave Durand—Freight and Acc., 7.25 A. M.

6 A. M. Train from Beloit connects at Racine with morning trains on Lake Shore R. R. for Milwaukee and Chicago; and at Clinton with the morning trains on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.
4.00 P. M. Train from Racine takes passengers from Milwaukee by the afternoon train on the Lake Shore R. R. and at Clinton passengers from Chicago by the afternoon train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

STAGES
Connect at Durand for Prospect, at Burlington, for Rochester and Waterford; at Springfield for Geneva. Freight forward with despatch.
ROBERT HARRIS, Superintendent.
Racine, Jan. 9th, 1858. jan12

1857. Winter Arrangement. 1858

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL

AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE Michigan Central Depot, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 2.30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5.45 A. M.; Albany 5.30 P. M.; New York 12 at night; Philadelphia 11.45 P. M.
7.45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati at 12.45 P. M.
8.45 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 10.15 A. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 10.30 P. M.; New York 6.40 P. M.; Boston 12 at night.
8.45 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati 7.2 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.
Only one train on Sunday at 8.45 P. M.
6 A. M. and 8.45 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with Grand Trunk Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
☞ Baggage checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake & Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.
H. N. RICE, Supt.
H. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent. dec24

1857. 1858.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO
Merchants, Forwarders, Steamboat Owners, etc.

BUFFALO to SAGINAW, 14 HOURS.
" " SAULT ST. MARIE, 22 "
" " GREEN BAY, 36 "
" " MILWAUKEE, 40 "

ALL THIS WILL BE DONE NEXT SUMMER

THE BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY will be open from Buffalo to Goderich Harbor, on Lake Huron, about Christmas next.
The merchants of Milwaukee and points North-West, Freight Agents and owners of Steamboats, are requested to make preparations for this new, cheap and direct route

Between the Northwest and Buffalo.

☞ Communications may be addressed to G. T. Nutter, Gen. Western Agent, Detroit, Mich., or to the undersigned.
R. H. BARLOW,
Managing Director Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway
Brantford, Canada. dec26 1 3 6d1m

HENRY NEIDECKEN & CO.

No. 219 EAST WATER ST., KNEELAND'S BLOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PAPER AND STATIONERY
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
RULERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

WE have just received an assortment of Paper and Stationery that cannot be beat. We are sure that we have, in this line, a better assortment than any other house in this city. And, to suit the times, we mean to sell this stock at the VERY LOWEST price. Among the endless variety of goods just received, we would particularly mention:
Pocket Books, of every style and description.
Diaries for 1858, thirty different styles.
Initiatives, a splendid assortment of the most costly to the lowest prices.
Copy Presses, every number of two qualities.
Invoice and Letter Files, Scrap Books, Copy Books, every size.
*Receipt

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1858. NEW SERIES.

MILWAUKEE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS ARE AMONG THE BEST AND MOST PROMINENT IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LINES OF BUSINESS.
marl6d1y G. W. HAWES' COLUMN.

Beef and Pork Packing Establishment.
EDWARD RODDIS,
PACKER OF
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, LARD, TALLOW, &c., &c.,
West Water, near Spring Street,
Milwaukee, ... Wisconsin.
jan30-284d1y

Hardware, - - - - - - - Wholesale.
LE FEVRE & GREENE,
Dealers in
Hardware and Agricultural Implements,
No. 91 East Water street, opposite Wisconsin Leather Co

Clothing, - - - - - - - Wholesale
SWAFFIELD & RUSSELL,
265 East Water Street,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
RUBBER CLOTHING,
At New York Prices.

STEIN BROTHERS & CO.,
BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,
In Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
140 East Water Street.
This House is a branch of the largest manufacturing House in the East, and defy in quality and price, ever competition.

H. FRIEND & BROTHERS,
No. 170 East Water Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

Dry Goods, - - - - - - Wholesale.
SEXTON, BROTHER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
Always on hand, a full and complete assortment of every description, direct from manufactories, suited to the Western Trade.
Nos. 143 and 145 East Water Street.

Yankee Notions, - - - - Wholesale.
HANSEN, WESTERMANN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
YANKEE NOTIONS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY DRY GOODS AND TOYS.
Also, Hosiery and Embroideries, Musical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., &c.
No. 138 East Water Street, (up Stairs.)
Choice Havana and Domestic Segars.

Lock Manufactory Established.
LOCK MANUFACTURERS.
SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON,
Manufacturers of
VAULT DOORS, POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK LOCKS.
We would call particular attention to our Double-Acting Combination Locks.
We are permitted to refer especially to the State Bank of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank.
Office, No. 170
Marine Bank, Milwaukee,
All of this city.
Bell Hangings, and also Sucdators for Motor that up neatly and promptly at No. 215 East Water St.

Boots & Shoes, - - - - Wholesale & Retail
ATKINS & STEELE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Sign of the Mammoth Boot,
147
East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Crockery - - - - Wholesale and Retail
SIVYER, TERRILL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE
Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Japanned, Britan Willow, Wooden Ware, &c.,
No. 50 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

M. C. ELMORE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
Lamps Furnishing Wares, Lamps, Gormolin' Gas Fixtures and Manufacturers of
LOOKING GLASSES,
Gas and Steam Fitting and Plumbing,
156 EAST WATER STREET.

BLAIR & PERSONS,
Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
CHINA, EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE, GAS FIXTURES,
LOOKING GLASSES, CUTLERY, &c.
168 East Water street.

Wines, Brandies and Gins, - Wholesale.
J. W. HOYT,
Wholesale Dealer in Imported
BRANDIES, WINES, LIQUOR &c.,
No. 179 East Water Street.
Double Rectified Whiskey constantly on hand at the lowest rates.

Gloves, Mittens, Bandanas, &c. - - Wholesale
EMANUEL SAUER,
Manufacturer of Gloves and Bandanas, Also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats Caps,
Suspenders, Belts, &c.,
No. 36 East Water Street, near Mariner & Wendt.

Trunks and Valises. - - - - Wholesale.
Wisconsin Trunk Manufactory, 199 East Water Street,
JOHN R. COUNTY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in Trunks, and Valises. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Furniture Manufactory, - Wholesale
J. F. SHRUHARD,
Manufacturer, wholesale and retail dealer in fashionable CABINET WARE, SOFAS, CHAIRS,
and Upholstery.
No. 31 Spring street, and 203 West Water St.
Steam Power Factory, 175 and 177 West Water Street
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers Materials.

NEAHAN & WING,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
OF EVERY VARIETY.
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE.—Eastern knock-down work, Veneers and Mahogany of all kinds, Hardware, Looking Glass Plate, Hair, Moss, Husk and other Seatings, Curled Hair, Springs, Varnishes, Japans and every article required for manufacture.
Nos. 172 & 174 East Water Street.

Saddlery Hardware & Carriage Trimmings
HEDBGE DYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS
WHIPS, FLY NETS, &C.,
No. 136 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Stone Ware Factory - - - Wholesale
J. H. MAXFIELD,
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in STONE WARE.
A general Assortment of Ware always on hand from the best Ohio clay. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
Corner of West Water and Clybourn Sts.

Sash Door and Blind Factories.
WISCONSIN PLANING MILL,
SID SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY,
The subscribers having made excessive alterations and additions to their machinery, thereby doubling the capacity of their Mill,
are now prepared to furnish every variety of
SASH, DOORS, BASE, BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, MANTELS, BASE AND MOULDINGS.
Of every size and pattern, and everything of fluside finish for
BUILDINGS AND STEAMBOATS.
Shelving for stores, Sidlug and Flooring constantly on hand.
Scroll sawing done to order.
Orders promptly attended to
may7-dly W. A. CONWAY & CO.

F. Y. & C. HOENINGS
PLANING MILL AND SASH FACTORY
Rear of E. Water Street,
Between Mason and Oneida Streets.
Always on hand for sale, Sash Doors and Blinds, also Siding and Flooring. All orders promptly attended to.

Leather Manufactory - - - Wholesale.
WISCONSIN LEATHER CO.,
60 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Tanners and General Dealers in
HIDES, OIL, LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
ALEXR ALLAN, GEO. WALKER, WM. ALLEN, C. WHITCOMB

Camphene. - - - - - - Wholesale.
J. GOODMAN.
Manufacturers of
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
Also Wholesale Dealer in 98 deg. Alcohol and Spirits Turpentine.

Marble Works.
MILWAUKEE MARBLE WORKS.
H. C. HOFFMAN,
Manufacturers of
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLES, TABLE TOPS AND VOUNTS, &c.
On the most approved and modern designs, of Foreign and American Marble.
No. 98 Spring Street.

Books, Stationery and Paper Hanging.
E. TERRY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
ALSO DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS, BRONZES, BRASS RULE, CARDS COLORED PAPERS, &c.
Blank Books made to order.
No. 198 East Water Street.

Agricultural Implements, - Wholesale
VOSE, MITCHELL & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL AND STOVE WAREHOUSE,
34 East Water Street.
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements. Also, dealers in Vose & Co.'s Albany Stoves
Field and Garden Seeds constantly on hand.

G. W. HAWES' CO MN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In Circuit Court, for Milwaukee Co.

James D. Marlin against Elon A. Bennett and Laura Bennett, his wife, Ide Globe Bank, Minh. H. Hopkins, William H. Hayes, Richard Hilliard and Simeon N. Small. Summons—For Relief. (Com. no served)

State of Wisconsin to Elon A. Bennett and Laura Bennett his wife, The Globe Bank, Richard H. Hopkins, William H. Hayes, Richard Hilliard and Simeon N. Small.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to and required to answer the complaint in the action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the city of Milwaukee, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, Law Building, in the city of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
WELLS & BRIGHAM, Plaintiffs Att'ys.
Dated, Dec mber 20th, 1857. dec29-6t1d2d6law

Circuit Court, Milwaukee County.

William S. Morrison against Elizabeth Morrison.

The State of Wisconsin:—To Elizabeth Morrison.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Milwaukee, at the City of Milwaukee, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
WM. P. BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated January 11th, 1857.
The complaint in this action will be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 19th day of January inst. W. P. BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jan12-87d1aw6w

Milwaukee County Court, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jonas Whitney, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on said Estate having been granted to S. S. Daggett and W. J. Whiting, and six months from and after the 23d day of December, A. D. 1857, being allowed for creditors to present their claims against said Deceased, for examination and allowance: Notice is hereby given, that the Judges of said County Court will, on Monday the 8th day of March, 1858, and on Monday the 5th day of April, 1858, at the Probate Office, in the city of Milwaukee, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Deceased, duly exhibited.
Jan16-83d1aw6w BYRON PAINE, County Judge.

State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court. County of Milwaukee.

Jason Downer against Charles J. Kershaw, Jugs: H. Leavenworth, the Bank of Milwaukee, Jame H. Rogers, Receiver of the estate and effects of the Germania Bank of G. Papendick & Co., John G. Meyer, William John Hand and Orlando H. Curtis. Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)

The State of Wisconsin:—To the defendants John G Meyer and William John Hand.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Milwaukee, at the City of Milwaukee, January 7th, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
JASON DOWNER, Plaintiff in person.
Dated January 14th, 18 8. jan14-87d1aw6w

Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, in Chancery.

Clinton Walworth vs. William O'Brien, Otis H. Waldo, John Norris, Andrew Proudfit, Charles Parsons, Henry Parsons, Dwight Parsons and Lyman Parsons.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that a subpoena has been issued in the above entitled suit against said defendants, and that the defendants William O'Brien has not appeared his appearance to be entered therein, as, according to the rules and practice of said Court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served; and it further appearing that the said defendant, William O'Brien, cannot, upon due inquiry be found within the State of Wisconsin, It is ordered, That the said defendant William O'Brien, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complaint in said suit on or before the seventeenth day of April next ensuing, and that this order be published in the newspaper printed in the County of Milwaukee, called the "Milwaukee Daily Sentinel," once in each week for six weeks successively.
Dated January 16th, 1858.
By the Court,
ARTHUR McARTHUR,
A true copy.
Attest, Matthew Keenan, Clerk. jan16-83d1aw6w

State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County.

Charles H. Williams, administrator, with the will annexed, &c., of Micajah T. Williams, deceased, against Lovi H. Kellogg, administrator of the estate, and one of the heirs-at-law of Bill O. Kellogg, deceased, and others.

THE undersigned having made application by petition, that Marcia A. Kellogg, widow, one of the defendants in this suit, is out of the State, and cannot upon inquiry be found therein, on motion of Brown & Ogden, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered, that the said Marcia A. Kellogg appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the fourteenth day of April next and in default thereof, that the said bill be taken as confessed by her; and it is further ordered, that within twenty days hereafter, the order be published in the Milwaukee Sentinel, and that it be published for six weeks successively, at least once in each week.
ARTHUR McARTHUR, Judge.
Dated January 18th, 1858. jan28-86d1aw6w

Circuit Court, Milwaukee County.

H. J. Ferrin, Plaintiff, against P. Charles Goie, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin:—To the above named Defendant.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Milwaukee, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Ludington's Block, in the City of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-six 10-100 Dollars, with interest from the 20th day of August, on thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.
Dated January 18th, 1858.
BUTTERS, BUTTRICK & COTTRILL,
Jan19-84d1aw6w Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss. IN PROBATE.
Milwaukee County,

In the matter of the estate of Oscar F. Blount, deceased. On this 27th day of January, A. D. 1858, upon reading and filing the petition of John H. Dunham, stating that one Oscar F Blount, of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 4th day of January, 1858, leaving goods that to be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased. It is ordered, That said application be heard before me at the Probate Office in the city of Milwaukee, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.
By the Court, BYRON PAINE,
jan28-83d1aw3w County Judge.

State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County Court, in Probate.

IN the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Dennis Kennedy, deceased. On this 23d day of January, 1858, upon reading and filing the application of James Morgan, administrator of the estate of Dennis Kennedy deceased, praying for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, and that a day might be fixed upon which to bring in his final accounts. It is ordered, That application be made at the Probate Office in my office, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 17th day of February, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, that notice shall be given to all persons interested in said matter of the time and place of said hearing, by publication in the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said City, for three successive weeks, once each week, prior to the time of such hearing. By the Court, BYRON PAINE,
jan26-86d1aw3w County Judge.

Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin.

The Farmers' & Millers' Bank, of Milwaukee, against Ellis Worthington, James B. Brokwith, Jacob J. Delamater Thomas Miller, George Bailey, George W. Peckham, Walter F. Flanders, Thomas Pritchard and Samuel S. Conover.

State of Wisconsin:—To James B. Brockwith, Jacob J. Delamater, William S. Miller, George Bailey and Thomas Pritchard.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, on the second day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, in the City of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated 2d February, 1858. SMITH & SALOMON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
feb3-84d6w

Circuit Court, in and for the County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

Ann Janette Warner, against Warren Warner.

To Warren Warner, defendant.

YOU are hereby summoned to and to the complaint of Ann Janette Warner, of the County of Milwaukee, plaintiff, which will be filed in the Clerk of Milwaukee County, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office in the City of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons, or if you fail in answer the said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Milwaukee, February 30, 1858.
feb4-84d1aw6w WYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss. IN PROBATE.
Milwaukee County,

IN the matter of the estate of Patrick McNary, deceased. On this 28th day of January, A. D. 1858, upon reading and filing the petition of Margaret McNary, stating that one Patrick McNary, of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 4th day of July, 1853, and praying that she be appointed Administratrix on the estate of said deceased. It is ordered, that said application be heard before me, at the Probate Office in the city of Milwaukee, on the 30th day of February, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.
By the Court, BYRON PAINE,
jan28-83d1aw3w County Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Milwaukee County,

PROBATE OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5th, A. D. 1858.

IN the matter of the proof and probate of the last will and testament of Louis Sandford, deceased, late of the County of Milwaukee, aforesaid, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Louis Sandford, deceased, late of the County of Milwaukee, has been filed in this office; and whereas, application has been made by Francis A. Sandford, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate according to the laws of this State: Therefore, it is ordered that said application be heard before me, at my office in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, that notice shall be given to all persons interested in said matter of the time and place of said hearing, by publication in the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said City, for three successive weeks, once each week, prior to the time of such hearing. By the Court, BYRON PAINE,
feb8-86d3w County Judge.

CHESS MEN.

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY just received by STRICKLAND & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

Wisconsin State Mercantile College

THE ONLY COLLEGE IN THE WEST WHERE a complete education in Book-Keeping and Surveying is attainable. All the varieties introduced in the best Mercantile and Geculiar schools of Great Britain and the United States are taught, with numerous novelties, by a corps of teachers and lecturers of the first distinction.

The departments of Bank and Railroad Business alone, are cheap at the price charged for the entire Book-Keeping Course.

FEES "TO SUIT THE TIMES."

Every branch of Book Keeping, with Penmanship, Calculations, Correspondence, &c. $30
Land Surveying and Civil Engineering 40
Salomian Penmanship, distinguished among its rivals for superior elegance, rapidity of acquisition, and general application 10
For a Catalogue of the eminent advantages enjoyed at this College, apply to the President.
College Rooms in Juneau Block.
dec9-077y S. H. SALOM.

LESSONS IN Foreign Languages.

MR. AND MRS. L. S. H. DE CRETY, from Paris, for four years past instructors in foreign languages in Milwaukee, have the honor to inform the public that they will form classes in the French, Italian and Spanish Languages on the 1st of September next. The course of instruction will be according to the age and intelligence of the pupils, and the classes kept entirely separate, their hours being arranged with that view.

Gentlemen and ladies who begin to speak either of these languages, can receive lessons in Reading and Conversation, Mr. De Crety furnishing books of the best French authors. Those too wishing to learn vocal music in either of those languages, will find a complete musical teacher in the establishment.

The hours of instruction will be from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., and in the evening from half past 6 to 8, for conversation.

Mr. De Crety will also give lessons in French, Spanish and Italian, at his office, to gentlemen only, from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening, as also lessons in fencing, the use of the Sword, and all military exercises. Persons of delicate constitution and feeble temperament, as also those confined to their offices and engaged in sedentary pursuits, will derive from those exercises, improvement in their health, acquire strength in their limbs and find an agreeable recreation.

Mr. De Crety will also form similar classes for children, from 10 to 12 years old, at his house, or office, as parents may prefer. Fathers and mothers who desire to see their children strong, active and robust, can judge for themselves, after a few weeks trial, as to the effect of these different exercises upon their health.

The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

TO MERCHANTS.—Mr. De Crety will take charge of French correspondence to all the principal cities of France and will procure all Price Currents that they may want.
aug27-d87d1y

PAPER HANGINGS.

COLLINGBOURNE'S.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR
WALL PAPERS
Paints, Brushes and Artists' Colors
FIRST CLASS
PAINTERS & PAPER HANGERS,
207 MAIN STREET, MIL.
sep19

J. J. McGRATH. T. FAXON

J. J. M'GRATH & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS,
ARE now opening the largest and best stock ever opened in Milwaukee, manufactured to our own order for the Summer and Fall Trade of 1857.

PAPER HANGINGS!!
Of every style, quality and price.
BORDERS,
FIRE BOARD PRINTS,
VIEWS,
STATUARY ORNAMENTS,
MOULDINGS, &c. &c.
DECORATIONS!
To suit all styles of Architecture for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Banks, Offices, etc., etc.
DECORATING AND PAPER HANGING in all its branches. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
WINDOW SHADES,
Of every description. Hollands of all widths and colors for shades, suitable for private dwelling, stores, saloons offices, etc., etc.
Windows measured Shades painted, lettered and put up to order on short notice.
J. J. McGRATH & CO.
1y11 21 Wisconsin street, Mil.

SHADES! SHADES!!
J. J. McGRATH & CO.,
WINDOW SHADE
MANUFACTURERS.
21 WISCONSIN STREET.
WHERE may be found Shade fixtures, Holland Tassels, Cords etc., of every description. Shades made to order and hung on short notice.
J. J. McGRATH & Co.
J. J. McGRATH, Paper Hanger, T. VAUX, Shade Painter.
sep251

TRANSPORTATION.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE EXPRESS.

GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS CO.
OFFICES—8 Spring St. Milwaukee, and 27 La Salle St. Chicago.
WILL Receive and Forward Express matter between Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan and Chicago.
Particular attention paid to filling Orders and making Purchase of goods, and will advance the Purchase Money.
J. HOLTON, Agent.

A. TEMPLETON, Superintendent.
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Croskey & Co's Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
N. YORK, LONDON & BREMEN.
THE MAGNIFICENT BRITISH STEAMSHIPS
QUEEN of the South, Captain Reed, 2,251 tons burthen
INDIANA..... " Baker, 2,364 " "
ARGO..... " Benson, 2,316 " "
JASON..... " Britton, 2,557 " "
Owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Glasgow, and intended to sail regularly from New York on every alternate Wednesday, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France.—They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamers have in the first cabin, state rooms for accommodation for passengers. They will take a limited number of third class or steerage passengers. A surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of passage from London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, $80; Second Cabin $50; Steerage $30.

The steamship Indiana will sail from New York on Wednesday the 30th Sept., and be succeeded by the Argo Oct. 14th, and Jason Oct. 28th.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. SAND,
may21 c765-1yeodW 12 South William St., N. Y.

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THE splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, 13th November.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Wylie, 26th Nov.
KANGAROO, Capt. Corey, 10th December.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. Leitch, 24th December
and every alternate Thursday.
From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.
Fare from New York, Cabin $76, Third Class $30.
" " Liverpool, Cabin $105, $85 and $75, Third Class $40.
RETURN TICKETS available for six months by any steamer of the Line.
Those Steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.
Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can procure tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. S. Pals, 12 Broadway, N. Y., Isbel & Cortis, 177 Broadway, N. Y., or C. KNOBELSDORFF & CO., Milwaukee.
Passage certificates by first class sailing packets between New York and Bremen, also drafts sold by the above.
nov17-c601-d1y

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Splendid & Powerful Steamers.
EDINBURGH, 3500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW YORK, 2150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN.
Are appointed to sail
FROM GLASGOW.
NEW YORK, Saturday, 9th December.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 16th January.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 30th January.
FROM NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Saturday, 16th Jan'y, at 10 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM GLASGOW, FROM NEW YORK.
First Class..... 16 guineas. First Class..... $76 00
Steerage found with cooked provisions, $ " Steerage, found with cooked provisions, 30 00
Children under 14 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, $5.
Return tickets, available within six months, by any Steamers of the line.
First class..... $140
Third class..... 60
An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.
For passage apply to David Allen Pos, Montreal; Jno. Cameron, Wellington street, Toronto; William Powis, James street, Hamilton; L. J. Bixby, Milwaukee; John Langsdale, 156 South Water St., Chicago; John M. Kelly, 160 Jefferson street, Detroit; Grosvenor & Pickering, corner Main and Swan Sts., Buffalo.
ROBERT CRAIG,
17 Broadway, New York.
dec28-77y86d6m

NEW BOOKS.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES EXPLAINED, by I. J. Alexander.
The Saint and His Savior, by Spurgeon. For sale by E. TERRY & CO.,
jan16 198 East Water St.

BEEF, PORK, ETC.

CLARKSON & PLANKINTON'S PORK & BEEF PACKERS. SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURERS. MILWAUKEE

PORK, BEEF, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, TONGUES, &c.,
IN STORE FOR SALE
200 barrels HEAVY MESS PORK.
100 " PRIME MESS PORK.
250 " MESS BEEF.
5 " LEAF LARD, and 8 bbls
75 kegs BEEF TONGUES.
60 " PORK AND BEEF, for family use.
75,000 lbs HAMS.
6,000 lbs DRIED BEEF.
500 BEEF TONGUES.
nov11 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
A FRESH LOT of Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, just from Simkins House, of our own curing, for sale at low prices.
jan16 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

IN STORE, FOR SALE.
MESS PORK:
Mess Beef:
Family Beef, in half bbls;
Leaf lard, in bbls and half bbls;
Hams, Green and Smoked;
Sucked Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Tallow, Grease, &c., &c.
jan29-98d1y EDWD RODDIS, West Water st.

20 BBLS. LEAF LARD, very nice, for sale by F. B. MILES & CO.,
feb1 19 East Water st.

GROCERIES.

W. M. SINCLAIR. A. GUNNISON
SINCLAIR & GUNNISON,
(SUCCESSORS TO YOUNG & SINCLAIR,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Glass, Glass Ware, Nails, Putty, &c.
Also, Agents for Knapp & Carter's Hot Pressed Iron Nails
No. 40 East Water Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
jan31

100 BBLS extra No. 1 Lard Oil.
500 boxes full weight Star Candles.
800 boxes Ohio Pearl Starch. On consignment.
sep24 PATTON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
15 Spring Street.

COKE.
1,100 BUSHELS for sale to close consignment.
sep19 ELMORE BROTHERS.

LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HIGHWINES! HIGHWINES!
100 BBLS. HIGHWINES in store and for sale by
F. B. MILES & CO.
jan31

We are Agents for the sale of Highwines received direct from the manufacturers in Peoria and St. Louis, and shall be able to supply the trade regularly, and at prices much to their advantage. feb1

SPANGENBERG & FINCK,
SUCCESSORS TO
TITUS FERNOW,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
OPPOSITE NEW HALL HOUSE,
In Albany Building,
MILWAUKEE WIS.
jy11-118-1y.

PHILIP DALEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, OYSTERS, &c.,
FERRY STREET,
Walker's Point, - - Milwaukee
A few doors North of Hawkins' House.
mar16-86d1y

REMOVAL!

BRENNEKE & FRERICHS,
IMPORTERS OF SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK FROM
237 EAST WATER STREET,
TO THE
South West Corner of Main & Wisconsin STREETS,
WHERE THEY OFFER FOR SALE, AT
Wholesale and Retail,
AND
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Havana, Principe and Domestic Segars,
LEAF, SMOKING TOBACCOS AND SNUFFS.
ALSO,
THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS OF
Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
jan7-d74-d1r.

MORSE & BROTHER,
SUCCESSORS TO ELIOT BROS'
NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE
CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
THE public are respectfully solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's Hat Store.
W. B. MORSE. [dec8-277d-d1y] CARY MORSE.

TO MOTHERS,
AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—A mother who has suffered much, has found an effectual remedy for a complaint that probably two-thirds of her sex are troubled with; also a Lotion for sale safe preventive. She offers to make it known to mothers and those of her sex contemplating marriage. No drugs or medicines are used, hence the application is perfectly safe and harmless. Persons addressing her by pamphlet will be mailed it in sealed envelope, on the receipt of two three-cent stamps. None but those mentioned above need apply. Address, post paid,
MRS. MARY C. BROWN,
Box 3,098 Chicago, Ill.
feb21-94d2m

LUMBER AT LOW PRICES!
THE UNDERSIGNED have on their docks, corner of Reed and South Water Sts., Walker's Point—
1,000,000 feet of Lumber; as it runs from the mill, which they will sell in small lots at cargo prices.
Also—1,000,000 best warranted Shingles, very low for cash.
We have also a large stock of Seasoned Lumber in our yards, which we will sell at lower prices than lumber has been bought for the last four years.
dec11 J. L. McVICKAR

Bank of the Republic, of Providence, Rhode Island.
PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the undersigned, Receiver of said Bank, hereby gives notice that a dividend of fifty per cent., has been ordered to be paid to the holders of the Receiver's certificates of deposit of the bills of said bank.
That the holders of the bills of said bank in order to be entitled to a dividend of the assets, must deposit them with the said Receiver, on or before the first day of April next, and that the Receiver give to such depositors a certificate of said deposit and pay a dividend of fifty per ct. on the same.
The undersigned will attend, at the American Bank, in the city of Providence, on the business days of said bank (Monday excepted), from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., to receive said bills and pay said dividends.
S. B. RATHBONE,
Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, R. Island.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30, 1857. nov17-1670dawtapl

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT OCONOMOWOC.
THIS INSTITUTION, founded under the auspices of the Bishop and Convocation of Wisconsin, is now open for the reception of pupils. It is under the charge of Rev. L. WILSON DAVIS, as Rector and Mrs. O. L. MASON and Daughters, as Principal and Associate Teacher. The situation is pleasant and healthful, the course of Instruction thorough, the Discipline that of a Christian Family and the terms moderate. For further information apply to the Rector, or Principal, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.
may30-867d-1y.

FOR SALE.
20,000 Hemlock Joist, 20,000 bu. Oats—Also, just received, a consignment of Wrapping Papers, which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for Rags.
COLE, BRADLEY & Co., Com. Merchants,
219 & 221 Water St.
feb2-84d1w

Milwaukee Ornamental Glass Works,
FOWLER St. between 4th and 5th Sts.
WILLIAM GETHING, manufacturer of ornamental and fancy colored glass, for public buildings, churches, dwelling houses, &c., stained glass and shades, a great variety on hand, and manufactured to order in any style or pattern, and dealer in French and English Plate, crystal, and fancy colored glass
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
aug21-d17

To all Persons, whom it may Concern
FREIGHT OFFICE, MIL. & MISS. R. R. Co.,
Milwaukee, Jan. 29, 1858.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the dates specified below, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company received at their Depot, in Milwaukee, the following described goods, wares and merchandize or property, to be delivered to the persons named below, or their order, that is to say:
One lumber wagon, not marked, received April 5, 1855, consigned to J. N. Cripp—our charge $30.
Six ox yokes, not marked, received May 6, 1856, consigned to B. and Wallet—our charges $1.
One box H H goods, received July 28, 1856, marked and consigned to Wm. Hall—our charges $2.50.
One barrel Whiting, not marked, received August 20, 1856, consigned to J. D. Spicer—our charges $3.50.
Three bags and two bdls dry hides, not marked, received Dec. 23, 1856, consigned to H. Gold—our charges $1.25.
That immediately after the receipt of these goods, the several consignees were notified of their reception, and the same having remained in our possession for one year and upwards, we shall, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, cause the same to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at our Depot in Milwaukee, on the 24 day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy our lien for the amount of our charges, and for the costs attending the sale, unless previous thereto said charges are paid and the goods taken away.
WILLIAM L. DANA,
jan29-100d3t Agent Mil. & Miss. Rail road Co.

FIFTH VOL. WISCONSIN REPORTS
JUST RECEIVED, by
feb3 STRICKLAND & CO.

HARDWARE.

H. W. GOODRICH & CO.,
225
EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
A. C. BARSTOW'S
SPIRAL HOT AIR FURNACES,
Patent Heaters, Ranges, Stoves.
TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
may4-d553d1y

SMITH, SENFTLEBEN & CO.,
PRACTICAL
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
291 East Water St., Milwaukee,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GAS AND STEAM PIPES,
LAP WELDED BOILER FLUES,
GAS, STEAM AND WATER COCKS,
GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES,
GUAGE COCKS,
STEAM GUAGES,
OIL C